

REMARKS

In this preliminary amendment, Claims 1, 15 and 16 have been amended and Claim 2 has been cancelled. The application now includes Claims 1, 4-8, 12, 14-16 (Claims 3, 9-11 and 13 being withdrawn), with Claims 1, 15 and 16 being the only independent claims. Favorable reconsideration, in view of the above amendments and accompanying remarks, is respectfully requested.

As amended, Claims 1 and 16 now recite in part:

“a guide for guiding movement of the at least one force transmission member, the *guide being rigidly attached to the carrier at a run-out side of the disc brake.*” (Emphasis added)

As amended, Claim 15 now recites in part;

“a guide for guiding movement of the at least one force transmission member, the *guide being rigidly attached to the carrier at a run-out side or a run-in side of the disc brake*”. (Emphasis added).

None of the cited references, alone or in combination, discloses or suggests such a disc brake structure as now recited in Claims 1, 15 and 16.

Specifically, the above amendments to the Claims 1, 15 and 16 create a clear structural difference between the present claimed invention and the disc brake disclosed in U. S. Patent No. 4,716,994 to Iwamoto. In particular, in Iwamoto the support member 8 is pivotally mounted on a centrally located bolt 10. Because the support member 8 essentially comprises the brake carrier (i.e., it *carries the* brake caliper 2), the brake configuration in Iwamoto is not at all analogous to the disc brake of the present invention. The caliper 2 in Iwamoto pivots or moves with the support member 8 around the axis of the bolt 10 (i.e., the guide). The bolt 10 is aligned with a central axis of the disc brake and is not positioned at a run-out side or at a run-in side of the disc brake. Furthermore, given the fact that the support member 8 in the disc brake of Iwamoto is actually equivalent to the “carrier” which supports the caliper 2, a person of ordinary skill in the art would not have been at all motivated to re-design the disc brake shown in Iwamoto such that the bolt 10 (i.e. the “guide”) would be positioned at the run-out side or the run-in side of the disc brake. Indeed, such a re-

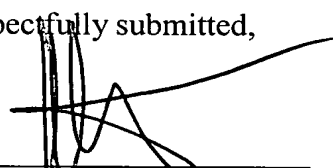
design would not make any sense in view of the fact that the load cells 13 in Iwamoto are located at the run-out side and the run-in side of the disc brake.

The present invention concerns a disc brake 10 which is supported in a conventional manner on a brake carrier 14, which is mounted in a vehicle-fixed manner. (See original description page 5, lines 24-26.) Furthermore, in the present invention as *claimed*, the at least one force transmission member is mounted on the fixed guide at one side (e.g. the run-out side) of the brake so as to take up and transmit the peripheral force in only one of the two peripheral force directions. Thus, not only can the invention be implemented in a conventional brake carrier arrangement, it also enables the force transmission member to be formed as a small and light element, thereby providing a significantly improved dynamic force measurement. Thus, Iwamoto clearly does not disclose or suggest a disk brake having a guide for guiding movement of the at least one force transmission member, *the guide being rigidly attached to the carrier at a run-out side of the disc brake*" (Claims 1 and 16) or *"the guide being rigidly attached to the carrier at a run-out side or a run-in side of the disc brake"* (Claim 15); and wherein the at least one force transmission member is disposed at one side relative to the caliper in order to take up and transmit the generated peripheral force *"in only one of the two peripheral force directions"* (Claims 1, 15 and 16). (Emphasis added). Thus, independent Claim 1, along with dependent Claims 4-8, 12 and 14, and independent Claims 15 and 16 are believed to be patentable over the cited references.

In view of the above amendments and accompanying remarks, it is believed that the application is in condition for allowance. However, if the Examiner does not believe that the above remarks and amendments place the application in condition for allowance, or if the Examiner has any comments or suggestions, it is requested that the Examiner contact Applicant's attorney at (419) 255-5900 to discuss the application prior to the issuance of an action in this case by the Examiner.

Respectfully submitted,

By

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Douglas V. Pavelko', is written over a horizontal line.

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